

as the strangling of an artery of the body. A number of shovels in a number of hands and a falling of the wind have solved the present difficulty. Let the company guard against a recurrence, if precaution can prevent it. In the meanwhile the Northern and Southern Pacific lines should be pushed vigorously forward.

Congress Yesterday—Beck's Carrel to the Carpet-Baggers—The Senatorial Single-Barreled Trumvirate.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, was afforded the opportunity yesterday by the House to defend his personal character and reputation from the virulent attack made upon him in the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, better known as "Parson" Brownlow, and well Beck made use of the opportunity extended to him. In order to justify the remarks which had provoked Brownlow's ire, and in which he had described the State of Tennessee, while under the Parson's rule as Governor, as a "pandemonium," he had necessarily to review affairs in that unfortunate State; but he was frequently interrupted by points of order, to the effect that he was making a political speech and not a personal explanation. The Speaker, however, backed by Banks and Dawes, of Massachusetts, upheld the right of Beck to choose his own mode of putting the case, and inquired of the objectors whether they thought they should dictate to the gentleman from Kentucky the line of his argument. Thus encouraged and sustained, and stimulated also by the earnest attention paid to him by the members and by the crowds of spectators in the galleries, Beck, with a splendid impetuosity, sustained his position, justified all that he had previously said by a review of the history of Tennessee for the four years following the war, and then flung down the gauntlet to the whole crew of carpet-bag Governors and Senators. He charged these with having put forward Brownlow to assail him because Brownlow was a cripple and an imbecile; but the rest of them, he said, could walk, and he had really said worse things of them than he had said of Brownlow. Governor Davis, of Texas, he said, had been looking him full in the face when he was exposing their infamies, and Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had been occupying a seat near him. Why had not they, or Scott, of South Carolina, or Reed, of Florida, none of whom were cripples, come forward to challenge what he had said, and which he stood ready to prove in the House or elsewhere, instead of shielding themselves behind an old imbecile? Beck's chivalrous countryman, Fitzgibbon, could not have hurled his defiance at Rob Roy and his freebooters with greater scorn than did Beck at these modern plunderers.

The Senate had its own entertainment in the discussion over Sumner's resolution of inquiry as to the furnishing of arms to the French. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, the champion of the administration in the Senate, made an able speech in its defense, and Mr. Conkling moved to amend Sumner's resolution by directing an additional inquiry as to whether any Senators had been colluding and plotting with the members of the French Legation in this matter, thus turning the tables upon the Massachusetts Senator. Tipton, of Nevada, who is earning for himself the sobriquet of "The Tipton Slasher" of debate, ranged himself, as usual, alongside of Sumner and Schurz, and pitched into Morton, Conkling and Edmunds as having constituted themselves a sort of triumvirate to rule the Senate and the administration, and he quoted approvingly the remark of an Omaha newspaper that they were all "single barreled."

No legislative business of any kind was transacted in either house except the passage in the House of some private bills, and of a bill to admit, free of duty, the importation of photographic pictures for exhibition. The Senate has adjourned till Monday, but the House will be open to-day for general business purposes.

The Williamsburg Ferries—Are the People to Have Reform?

It has been such a common trick of the men known as "strikers" at Albany to introduce resolutions of inquiry into the affairs of ferry companies and other similar institutions, for the purpose of levying black mail upon the parties interested, that all movements of the kind are looked upon with suspicion. But the bill now before the Assembly, to regulate the Williamsburg ferries and the investigation to which it has given rise, come from the efforts of members who are personally concerned in the description of accommodation afforded to the public upon those boats, and are not open to any suspicion of corrupt or improper motives. The proposed law does not appear to do any injustice to a ferry company honestly managed in the interest of the people who are compelled to use the line, and it is proper that any other management should be interfered with and legislated against. The bill certainly embraces a genuine and needed reform, for it is notorious that the Williamsburg boats are not such as the people have a right to expect from a wealthy, money-making corporation, and the fares are higher than they ought to be, judging from the enormous profits realized by the shareholders. The citizens accustomed to cross on that line almost unanimously concur in the statement that the boats, with very few exceptions, are old, slow, small and dirty; the ferry houses mere shanties, unfit to accommodate the people; and the rates of fare from forty to sixty per cent more than those charged by the Union Company. In consequence, it is asserted that the entire Eastern District of Brooklyn finds its prosperity hampered and its business almost paralyzed by the continuance of what they call an odious and oppressive monopoly.

The citizens are certainly a unit in demanding reform, and the Legislature may open itself to grave suspicions should it fail to grant it; if, upon a fair investigation, the assertions are found to be true.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS are plentiful enough now for the most morbid admirers of these horrid disasters; but with the breaking up of a hard winter, and the washing away and undermining of bridges, embankments, &c., and the dislodging of the rails, we fear these disasters will be greatly increased. Let all our railway companies, East, West and South, be warned in time of the needful precautions with the breaking up of a hard winter.

THE CHARTER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.—The New York charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly by a vote of 57 to 53. This does not give a very bright prospect for its final success. It will now remain on the Clerk's desk until after the recess, when it will come up for final passage. At that time, probably, a motion will be made to recommitt, with instructions to substitute another charter in its place. At all events, it seems now clear that the object of a certain number of the members is to delay all action upon a city charter for New York until some definite bargain can be made, or until the now conflicting interests can be harmonized. Should the Seventy's bill be passed to a final vote its passage in the Assembly is very doubtful, and it is almost certain that it would fail in the Senate, even should it get through the lower House.

BUCKHOUT, THE MURDERER, has suffered the punishment provided by the law for his great crime. His execution will give a feeling of relief to men of law and order, and will be apt to serve as a warning to murderers still unhanged and to reckless ruffians who, within the last few months, have fallen back upon their old idea that in New York "hanging is played out." We congratulate the peaceable and law-respecting citizens of the city and the State upon the hanging of Buckhout.

IN THE FOSTER CASE—our hook tragedy—the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday denied the application for a new trial, and affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer sentencing Foster to be hanged. It is understood that Foster's counsel will not stop here, but carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain John W. Forney is at the Astor House. Ex-Governor Thomas Carter, of Kansas, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Miller, of Albany, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry C. Keiley, Secretary of State of New Jersey, is among the sojourners at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge T. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

Charles K. Tuckerman, United States Consul at Athens, Greece, has arrived at the New York Hotel.

Alderman O. D. Green, of Troy, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Daniel Ullmann yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, has returned to his haven—the Brevoort House.

Ex-State Senator J. H. Ramsey is among the most recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is registered at the Brevoort House.

J. Gray Jewell, late Consul at Singapore, is temporarily dwelling at the Brevoort House.

The Baron von Brandt, of Germany, and S. Shioda, of Japan, are at the Albemarle Hotel. The Baron is the newly-appointed German Minister to Japan, whither he is now en route. His companion is a native of Japan who has for some time been pursuing a course of studies in Europe.

Thomas H. Pearne, United States Consul at Jamaica, is stopping at the Surbiton House.

Captain H. P. Conner, of the steamship Rising Star, and Major George Hyland, of Ohio, are sojourning at the same house.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

—The King of Siam has arrived at Calcutta.

—The Emperor of Germany has been suffering lately from severe hoarseness, cold and headache.

—The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly succeed Captain Vansittart in the command of Her Majesty's armor-plated frigate Sultan.

—The form of the jury of matrons emancipated at the close of the trial of Christina Edmunds was a handsomely dressed young woman.

—The Crown Prince of Denmark, acting as Regent during the King's visit to the Prince of Wales' recovery.

—The ex-Empress of the French has presented Mr. H. W. J. Surode, of Albany, who is the owner of Camden place, Chislehurst, with a magnificent gold snuff box, inlaid with diamonds, and with her miniature painted thereon.

—Dr. Liebreich, of London, having been consulted in respect of an inflammation of the eye from which the Emperor of Russia has been suffering for some days, has declared that there was no cause for uneasiness.

—Lord Mayo's rural durbur at Palampur is grandly described in the Indian papers.

—The Earl sat on a golden throne, the Countess on a silver throne, and there were 70,000 natives to see the fireworks.

—Mrs. Adelaide Caroline Longfellow, says the *Westminster Gazette*, niece of the celebrated poet, that name, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Boston in the latter end of November last. The curious statement follows: "What many Protestants attended her baptism."

—His Majesty the King of Cambodia is expected in Paris about the 21st inst. He will be accompanied by a number of named Palace-Su, whose duty is to decapitate those persons who contradict His Majesty or dispense the king.

—Court has been removed from the prison of Calcutta to the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, in the Avenue Road, having suffered so much lately as to be unable to sit upright, and, indeed, the symptoms of his malady were so grave every opportunity to express his dislike of Germany and has repeatedly behaved in the most offensive manner towards Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Berlin, and even towards higher representatives of the German nation.

—Rustem Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, recently met with a rather unpleasant accident while hunting. He fired at a big bear and missed the animal, which, turning furiously, rose upon his hind legs and threw himself upon the Ambassador, seizing him with one of his claws in the face, with the other in the side and biting him fearfully in the hip. Rustem Pacha did not lose, however, his presence of mind, but cut him with a knife and stabbed him in the left breast. He was hurried to the hospital, and his man, Cook, was burned in the house. A scolding party of twenty men, under Lieutenant Gorou, have left in pursuit.

A La Messilla letter to the *Post* says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Messilla and Tucson, which will interrupt the transmission of mails.

GERMANY.

Prince Frederick Charles on a Tour to Egypt.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, 1872.

His Imperial Highness Prince Frederick Charles has taken his departure from the capital to commence a brief tour eastward, in the course of which he will visit Egypt.

SPAIN.

Royalty Visited by South American Imperialism—Pleasing Crown News from the Colonies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1872.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress, his wife, are now in this city.

The crown consoler from the colonies. Advice from Manila represent that all is quiet in the Philippine Islands, the revolt of the native troops having been completely suppressed. The surviving mutineers were tried by court martial, and eleven sentenced to suffer death.

The leader of the revolt had been executed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England's Recapitulation of Her Case as Submitted to the Geneva Arbitration Court.

Cabinet Exposition of the National Brief to the Parliament.

The Rights of "Belligerents" and Duties of Neutrals.

Claim of Observance of International Fidelity.

Acknowledgment of Liability to Pay and the Desirability of a Fixed Sum.

Mr. Fish's Reply to Granville Looked for Anxiously in London.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1872.

The case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament and is published. The document is divided into ten parts.

PART I.—Remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claims has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the demands made by the United States.

Rule 2 of article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted as follows:—"A neutral government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men."

This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-waging vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce.

The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure then it must award a gross sum for damages or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessors of said damages.

The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Shenandoah were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable.

PART II. gives a history of the civil war in the United States showing that the course of England and the maritime Powers was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

PART III. makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war.

It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister Adams and Earl Russell to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers.

PART IV. shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British government to prevent such departures.

PART V. V. L. VII. and VIII., respectively, present in detail the facts relative to the steamers Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah.

PART IX. sets forth that the steamers Georgia and Shenandoah were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Majesty's government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The Alabama and Florida even did not receive their armaments in British dominions.

The peculiar circumstances of the Alabama's escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted upon.

PART X. complains of disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unprecedented case.

The document concludes as follows:—"While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary damages for their acts. The United States must solidly establish the fact of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable. She desires only that it shall be just."

Premier Gladstone on Secretary Fish's Coming Reply to Granville.

FRANCE.

Presidential Reception of the American Counsel from Geneva.

Police Publication of a Revolutionary Armament—Party Division in the Parliament—Funeral of an Ex-Secretary of Napoleon—Exciting Demonstration Against Imperialists—M. Rouher Running from the Reformers—The Flow of Bullion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

Minister Washburne, accompanied by Count de Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with President Thiers to-day, and presented to His Excellency Messrs. Cushing, Evans and Waite, the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal.

Mr. Bancroft Davis was unable to be present on the occasion.

POLICE REPORTS OF POPULAR ARMAMENTS.

The police have information which leads them to believe that 60,000 rifles and thirty cannon, with large stores of ammunition, are concealed in Paris. An active search is being made in all parts of the city.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PLEDGES.

The members of the Right Centre in the Assembly refuse to coalesce with the moderate Right, and are preparing an independent programme of policy. EXCITING DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BONAPARTES.

Charles Etienne Culi, formerly Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, died on the 14th inst.

The funeral took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of the partisans of the ex-Emperor, as well as relations and personal friends of the deceased.

Among those who followed the remains to the grave was M. Rouher. As the funeral cortege approached the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise the carriage of M. Rouher was surrounded by an angry and excited throng of people, who stopped it and made threatening demonstrations, crying, "A bas les imperialistes!"

The friends of M. Rouher left their carriages and came to his assistance. M. Rouher finally escaped from his assailants, amid cheers from the imperialists, and the procession was not again interrupted.

THE BULLION SUPPLY.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,600,000 francs during the week.

ITALY.

Papal Opinion of the Franco-Prussian Territorial Settlement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 16, 1872.

It is rumored that the Pope intends to "denounce" the Concordat with France, so far as it relates to Alsace and Lorraine, in his forthcoming Encyclical.

INDIA.

Earl Mayo's Funeral and the Expected Advent of Lord Francis Napier.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16, 1872.

The funeral of the late Governor General of India, Earl Mayo, will take place to-morrow.

Lord Francis Napier, Governor of the Madras Presidency, who succeeds to the Governor-Generalship *pro tem.*, is expected to arrive here on the 24th inst.

THE UNION PACIFIC TRAINS MOVING.

OMAHA, Feb. 16, 1872.

The train that left here January 19 is reported as having passed Washakie station to-day. The trains from the west have not yet reached Rawlins.

The weather is mild and the wind light.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Two Barke Lost—Twelve Men Drowned.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1872.

Accounts of a fearful northerly gale on the Mexican coast are received. The Prussian bark Hermann Loewe, from Stralsund for Vera Cruz, was lost on Alvarado Bar. Her crew was saved.

The English bark Panico, from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., dragged her anchor during the gale, and the vessel was lost. Twelve of her crew of fifteen men were drowned.

PERILS OF THE OCEAN.

A German Steamer Compelled to Put into Halifax—A Sad Chapter of Accidents.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

A Halifax despatch says the German steamer New York returned to that port on Thursday evening, in consequence of the prevalence of heavy weather and a snow storm. She experienced terrible weather on the voyage from Bremen. Her boats were carried away and her bridge broken. Captain Von Emster was knocked about on the deck and badly cut in the face. One of the sailors fell from aloft on to the deck and was killed.

PETITIONED POLITICIANS.

Free Love and the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association Have No Connection.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention met again to-day. The morning was spent in discussing the resolutions reported by the committee. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association as organized for the single purpose of securing the suffrage to women, and inviting all people, without regard to sex, religious or political condition, to join with them in this work; also declaring that the Convention repudiates all efforts to associate free love theories with the suffrage question; pledging themselves to work for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention who are in favor of such suffrage, and asking the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment on this subject. The Convention then adjourned *ad hoc.*

INDIAN ROBBERS.

Depredations of the Indians in New Mexico—Burning a Man in a House—The Question of Stopping the Mails.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 16, 1872.

The *Daily Post* correspondence from Port Bayard reports that on the 5th inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and drove off a large herd of cattle. They also set fire to an out-house belonging to Mr. Bremen, owner of the cattle, and his man, Cook, was burned in the house. A scolding party of twenty men, under Lieutenant Gorou, have left in pursuit.

A La Messilla letter to the *Post* says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Messilla and Tucson, which will interrupt the transmission of mails.

FIRE IN BETHEL.

Destruction of a Large Hat Establishment—Four Hundred Chinaman Makers Throws Out of Employment.

BETHEL, Feb. 16, 1872.

The large hat manufactory of O. Benedict & Co., in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was first discovered about seven o'clock, and in less than one hour the whole building was in ashes. The factory was one of the largest of the kind in the country, employing nearly four hundred persons, a greater portion of whom will be thrown out of employment. The loss is heavy, but neither the amount nor insurance can be ascertained to-night. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STABBING AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

Between eight and nine o'clock to-night, Charles Lovell and two companions were drinking and playing cards in the saloon of Michael Lono, on North Third street, when some difficulty occurred about the payment of the bill, when Lovell refused to pay his share and left the saloon. Lono followed him to the door and asked him to settle, whereupon he drew a knife and stabbed Lono in the left breast, on the right side, just below the ribs, and in the groin, inflicting three dangerous wounds. Lovell was immediately arrested and Lono conveyed to his room, where he lies in a critical condition.

ENGLAND.

The Traffic in Coolies Denounced in Parliament—An Exeter Hall Fling at Spain and Cuba.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1872.

During the Parliamentary sitting to-day the House of Commons went into Committee on Supply, when Mr. William Fowler, a member for Cambridge, made a speech, denouncing the coolie traffic and the part taken therein by citizens of Peru, Spain and Cuba. He referred particularly to the horrors which had been reported in Cuba and Peru, and presented revolting details of the ill treatment of the coolies in the Spanish Antilles.

Other members followed Mr. Fowler in condemnation of the traffic, which was pronounced "a disgrace to civilization and a greater evil than the slave trade."

THE THEATRICAL AND LITERARY PROFESSIONS.

Mrs. John Wood was entertained at a breakfast this morning by her literary and professional friends previous to her departure for America. Mr. Charles Rendle presided. Mrs. Wood will sail for New York on Saturday in the steamship Calcutta.

The Royal Route from St. Paul's-Tolls on Cable Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1872.

Her Majesty the Queen, on her return from the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's on the 27th inst., will pass through Holborn and Oxford street to Buckingham Palace.

At a general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company this evening the reduction of the present rate of tolls on cable despatches was favorably considered. The advisability of laying a fourth cable across the Atlantic was urged, and the proposal was well received.

UTAH.

An Expose of Municipal Corruption Under Brigham Young's Government—Good News for the Japanese—The Union Pacific Road Reported Open.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16, 1872.

The *Tribune* to-day, over the signature of W. S. Godbe, publishes a crushing exposure of the Church authority in the local government of Salt Lake City. Gates Canton, just re-elected Alderman, is shown to have been a defaulter and receiver of bribes as Police Judge.

The report of the Committee of the City Council, years ago, of which Godbe was a member, was suppressed by Brigham Young, who sustained Jettes as being, although dishonest, peculiarly fitted for his office.

Godbe, the present leader of the Mormon reformers, says this was the first damaging blow to his faith, opening his eyes to the abuses of Brigham Young's authority, and led ultimately to his apostasy. The *expose* is quite lengthy, and creates a great sensation.

Superintendent Sickles telegraphs that the trains passed Bitter Creek at six o'clock this afternoon and will be through to-morrow morning. A train is announced to leave Ogden for the East to-morrow.

The Japanese have arranged to leave on Monday morning.

A farewell banquet by the Embassy and Minister De Long was given to the leading citizens to-night at the Townsend House.

A JAPANESE RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Minister Mori, of Japan, gave an entertainment to-night at the Arlington House. Among the guests were Ministers Thornton, Roberts, Blaque and other diplomatic representatives; Judges of Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, together with officers of the army and navy and private citizens, accompanied by ladies. A number of Japanese were present, including a brother of the Mikado.

THE YOUNG "JAPS" IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16, 1872.

The three sons of one of the Japanese Embassy who are now stopping at the Tremont House in this city received a despatch yesterday from their father at Salt Lake, saying that as soon as a driving car arrived from Sacramento the ambassadorial party would leave for the East and push their way through as they best might.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

OMAHA, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Nebraska Legislature met this afternoon. There was a quorum in both Houses, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ask if he had anything to communicate. He refused to recognize the committee, and the Legislature, after a short adjournment, adjourned sine die.